

Fair and colder tonight  
and Saturday.

# The Washington Times

LAST EDITION

NUMBER 6162.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20, 1908.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## SENATE FOR BURTON; CANNON IN BALANCE

Ohlson Will Not Oppose  
Speaker, But Taft May  
Back Some One Else.

## AWAITS CONFERENCE WITH HITCHCOCK

Stevens of Minnesota or Smith of  
Iowa May Oppose "Uncle Joe"  
for Rulership of House.

By JAMES HAY, Jr.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 20.—That Theodore E. Burton of Ohio prefers to run for the Senate rather than for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, and that Stevens of Minnesota, or Walter I. Smith of Iowa may make the race against Joseph G. Cannon for the leadership of the House, are facts that developed here today.

As yet, President-elect Taft has not decided to throw the weight of his administration against Cannon. He is considering the proposition, considering it with that care and thoroughness for which he is famous, but he has not made up his mind. He realizes, as does everybody else, that it is a tremendous undertaking to elect a man Speaker over another man, who holds the position with a formidable organization supporting him.

He is receiving reports on the situation all the time. With the reports come many letters urging him to make the fight and pointing out that he owes it to himself and to his administration to see to it that the House is organized in a way that will insure its cooperation with him in all his legislative undertakings. It has been explained to him that the defeat of Cannon would give him added prestige and popularity in the middle and far West, and that he can accomplish this defeat.

Will Hear Hitchcock.

One man whose advice will have great weight in deciding him as to his course in this connection is Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the Republican national committee, who will arrive here next Tuesday. Hitchcock has a thorough knowledge of sentiment among the members of the House, and it is said that he is inclined to believe Cannon can be defeated.

As a matter of fact, some of the Cannon supporters who have been here urging that he not be molested, have reluctantly admitted that Taft can win if he throws this influence into the contest.

While no decision was reached at the conference yesterday afternoon between Burton and Taft, it can be authoritatively stated that Burton prefers to run for Speaker's place in the Senate, and his friends believe he holds the winning position at present in the Senatorial race, and that he will win it in it, thereby working out consistently the role he has played in Ohio politics.

Not Yet Positive.

This was the intimation he gave Taft yesterday, although he did not say that he would not run.

In the meantime, Stevens of Minnesota, and Walter I. Smith of Iowa, have been mentioned as strong men to put against Cannon. Of the two, Walter I. Smith is regarded as the stronger, although it cannot be said that Smith has signified his willingness to make the race.

The President-elect is determined that the revision of the tariff shall be thorough and sincere and if he decides that Cannon might stand in the way of such work, he may even attempt the enterprise of beating him for re-election. Cannon's supporters, notably Sherman of New York, have been heard plentifully promising that Cannon will be "good and tame," that he will forget his affiliations with the reactionaries of his party and that he will co-operate in all the Taft policies.

May Get Compromise.

From this arises the possibility that the present disturbance over the Speakership may result in a compromise, whereby Cannon will not be molested and in return, will co-operate with Taft to the fullest extent.

At present, the situation is completely up in the air. Taft wants to be assured of a House organization that will help him in his work as President-elect, and Walter I. Smith are being considered as possible candidates for the Speakership, although it is realized that he is at a disadvantage because he is from Ohio, Taft's State, and might be regarded as siding out of the Senatorial race to make way for Taft's brother.

PRATT CREW RETURNS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Capt. W. E. Moore, of Milwaukee, Wis., and seventeen members of the crew of the wooden steamer Pascal P. Pratt, which burned to the water's edge off Long Point, Ont., on Wednesday, arrived here from that Canadian port today. They report the vessel a total loss.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The weather will be fair tonight in the East and South, with lower temperatures tonight in the Ohio valley, the lower Lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States and North Carolina. The winds along the middle Atlantic coast will be light north to northeast; on the south Atlantic coast light and mostly southerly, and on the east Gulf coast light southerly.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have light to fresh northwesterly winds, clearing weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.  
Fair, colder tonight. Saturday fair; light northerly winds.

## TEMPERATURE.

8 a. m.	51
9 a. m.	51
10 a. m.	51
11 a. m.	51
12 noon	51
1 p. m.	51
2 p. m.	51

## SUN TABLE.

Sun rises..... 6:47  
Sun sets..... 4:45

## TIDE TABLE.

High tide—5:38 a. m. and 5:24 p. m.  
Low tide—11:35 a. m.

## INDIA IN THE THROES OF REAL WAR SCARE

British Troops Ordered to  
Concentrate at Ramguer  
Is the Report.

## ANARCHY ASSUMES DANGEROUS ASPECT

Rebellion Has Already Reached  
Point Where Unarmed English-  
men Are in Danger.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—In the throes of a genuine India war scare, the war office today is reported to have ordered the concentration of British troops in Ramguer, in southern India, where an outbreak is imminent.

The India office here refuses to give out any information, but the note of alarm sounded today in almost every English newspaper has caused the greatest activity in the war office and both a defensive and offensive movement in India will be inaugurated as quickly as possible.

Following the lead of the Pall Mall Gazette of yesterday, the British press today joins in throwing out the reserve with which they have treated the Indian situation.

The country is on the crater of an Indian volcano, is the note of most of the editorials. In great length and emphatic terms the papers declare that England does not realize the danger and that it is perilous longer to disguise the true facts.

Rebellion and anarchy in India have reached the point where every unarmed Englishman in the empire is in danger. Tribes are bold.

Lord Minto, the viceroy, is urged to act promptly, and is promised unlimited power and support, in whatever measures of suppression he adopts. The danger is believed to be the greatest in the southern provinces, Mohammedan tribes in the extreme north and already engaging in small raids, and

gaining boldness with every outbreak. On account of their activity, it will be necessary to retain a force in the north of the empire.

Re-enforcements for the Indian army, it is reported, will be made from England's eastern colonies, the latter being re-garrisoned from England at a later and more convenient date.

The war office would send troops direct from England were it not for the fear that such a move would emphasize the danger and precipitate a commercial and financial panic.

Re-enforcements for the Indian army, it is reported, will be made from England's eastern colonies, the latter being re-garrisoned from England at a later and more convenient date.

The war office would send troops direct from England were it not for the fear that such a move would emphasize the danger and precipitate a commercial and financial panic.

Re-enforcements for the Indian army, it is reported, will be made from England's eastern colonies, the latter being re-garrisoned from England at a later and more convenient date.

The war office would send troops direct from England were it not for the fear that such a move would emphasize the danger and precipitate a commercial and financial panic.

Re-enforcements for the Indian army, it is reported, will be made from England's eastern colonies, the latter being re-garrisoned from England at a later and more convenient date.

The war office would send troops direct from England were it not for the fear that such a move would emphasize the danger and precipitate a commercial and financial panic.

Re-enforcements for the Indian army, it is reported, will be made from England's eastern colonies, the latter being re-garrisoned from England at a later and more convenient date.

The war office would send troops direct from England were it not for the fear that such a move would emphasize the danger and precipitate a commercial and financial panic.

Re-enforcements for the Indian army, it is reported, will be made from England's eastern colonies, the latter being re-garrisoned from England at a later and more convenient date.

The war office would send troops direct from England were it not for the fear that such a move would emphasize the danger and precipitate a commercial and financial panic.



LORD MINTO,  
Viceroy of India.

gaining boldness with every outbreak. On account of their activity, it will be necessary to retain a force in the north of the empire.

Re-enforcements for the Indian army, it is reported, will be made from England's eastern colonies, the latter being re-garrisoned from England at a later and more convenient date.

The war office would send troops direct from England were it not for the fear that such a move would emphasize the danger and precipitate a commercial and financial panic.

Re-enforcements for the Indian army, it is reported, will be made from England's eastern colonies, the latter being re-garrisoned from England at a later and more convenient date.

The war office would send troops direct from England were it not for the fear that such a move would emphasize the danger and precipitate a commercial and financial panic.

Re-enforcements for the Indian army, it is reported, will be made from England's eastern colonies, the latter being re-garrisoned from England at a later and more convenient date.

The war office would send troops direct from England were it not for the fear that such a move would emphasize the danger and precipitate a commercial and financial panic.

Re-enforcements for the Indian army, it is reported, will be made from England's eastern colonies, the latter being re-garrisoned from England at a later and more convenient date.

The war office would send troops direct from England were it not for the fear that such a move would emphasize the danger and precipitate a commercial and financial panic.

Re-enforcements for the Indian army, it is reported, will be made from England's eastern colonies, the latter being re-garrisoned from England at a later and more convenient date.

The war office would send troops direct from England were it not for the fear that such a move would emphasize the danger and precipitate a commercial and financial panic.

Re-enforcements for the Indian army, it is reported, will be made from England's eastern colonies, the latter being re-garrisoned from England at a later and more convenient date.

The war office would send troops direct from England were it not for the fear that such a move would emphasize the danger and precipitate a commercial and financial panic.

Re-enforcements for the Indian army, it is reported, will be made from England's eastern colonies, the latter being re-garrisoned from England at a later and more convenient date.

The war office would send troops direct from England were it not for the fear that such a move would emphasize the danger and precipitate a commercial and financial panic.

## LACK OF FACILITIES HASTENS MAN'S END

Startling Disclosures of Poor  
Equipment at Home  
for Aged.

## APPLIANCES RUSTY AND CHEST EMPTY

Inquest Over Body of McCroftin  
Reveals Lack of Provisions  
at District Institution.

Startling testimony was brought out today at the inquest over the body of Martin McCroftin, who was shot and killed at the District Home for the Aged at Blue Plains, D. C., showing that the institution is absolutely destitute of appliances or other necessary articles to be used in case of injury.

George Mason, an inmate of the home, who was accused of doing the shooting, was held for the grand jury on a charge of murder.

The testimony developed that McCroftin did not die immediately after he had been shot by Mason, but the kind of surgical treatment which should be given at such a time could not be supplied by the resident physician because of absence of surgical instruments, and the wounded man had to suffer while two surgeons were summoned from Anacostia.

Dr. W. F. Kirby, resident physician for the home, stated that he reached the dormitory a few minutes after the shooting yesterday afternoon. He said he found McCroftin in a serious condition, and immediately summoned Dr. James A. Watson and Dr. Blackstone, of Anacostia.

Dr. Watson stated that he found absolutely no appliances or medicines for use in emergency cases.

"There was not a drop of whisky or even any aromatic spirits of ammonia in the home so far as I was able to learn. All I could find were two or three old and rusty surgical instruments. I advised taking the wounded man to the hospital immediately."

Dr. Blackstone said that when he arrived at the home everything seemed to be in confusion, and that he agreed with Dr. Watson that the best thing to do was to move McCroftin to a hospital in all possible haste.

Asked on the stand what he had done, Dr. Kirby, the resident physician, replied that he had operated on Mason. "How did you operate," asked Coroner Nevitt.

"I felt around for the bullet," replied the physician.

Prefers to Wait.

Mason wouldn't talk this morning, preferring to wait until he sees an attorney. He sat in his cell in the Fifth precinct station, with a bandage about his head, smoking an old pipe, and looking generally, as if he was too much occupied with the thoughts of old age, to worry about the shooting.

He hadn't been told that McCroftin was dead, the police officials fearing the effect of shock. The first thing he asked for was a morning paper, but beyond that he didn't go, except to admit that he was once a prosperous patent attorney, and that he had handled some "big" cases.

"Oh, that was so long ago I've forgotten them. I quit that business years ago, and I haven't been back since."

No Previous Trouble.

So far as is known, there was no trouble between the two old men preceding the fatal affair yesterday. Superintendent Fay, of the Home for the Aged, saying that he knew nothing of any quarrels.

The shooting took place in the dormitory on the second floor of the home, and in which Mason had his cot. According to the stories, Mason, contrary to the rules of the institution, came into the dormitory about 2 o'clock and lay down on the cot.

McCroftin, it is said, remonstrated with him, and told him that it was against the rules to go down on the cot at that time of day. McCroftin refused to listen.

Asked how soon Magness would be transferred to Portland, he said that it would probably be several days before he would be taken away, but that it would be done at the convenience of the naval authorities.

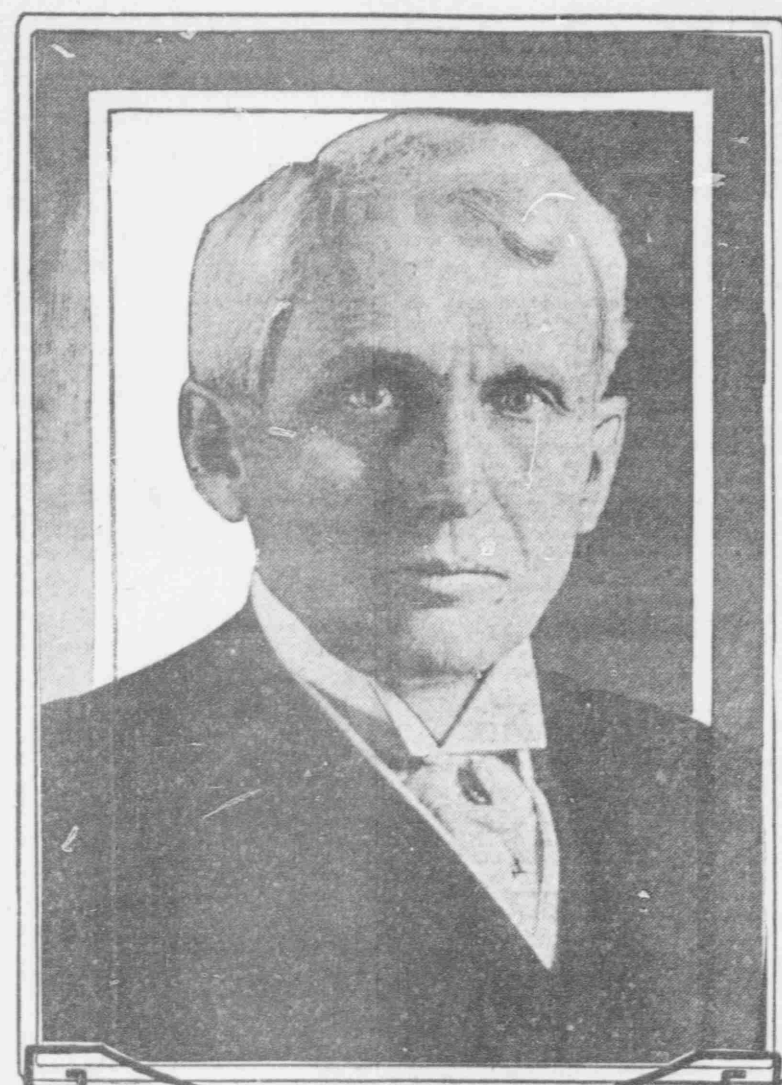
Mrs. Magness has given up hope of seeing him again, and has been told that he will now appeal to President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft to give her husband a chance to re-obliterate him in private life and thus regain his rights as a citizen of the United States.

Because of the overcrowding the brig on the Lancaster is being used for the purpose of keeping the prisoners of the navy in separate compartments, and for this reason there are many together in the gun deck. The guards are especially strict, and most of the prisoners are kept in single rows.

Magness, too, has been chained in this manner, and during his exercise, and when taken back and forth from the office of the judge advocate, where the court-martial was held, he was handcuffed to a mast-rat-arm, who was made responsible for his safe conduct. Two of them will guard him in this manner on his way to Portsmouth.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return  
Saturdays and Sundays via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets good returning until Sunday night. All regular trains except the "Congressional Limited."

## Trust Buster Grills Trust Maker



FRANK B. KELLOGG.

Attorney Begins Cross-Examination of John D. Rockefeller.

## BIG MEN TO BUILD CONVENTION HALL BY AUTOMOBILISTS

Leading Citizens of City and  
Country Invited to Aid  
Enterprise.

Men of national prominence—financiers, bankers, statesmen—are to be included among the fifty original incorporators of the National Auditorium Company, of Washington, D. C. At the proper time a mass meeting of citizens of this District is to be called to hear the proposition presented, and over this Elhu Root, Secretary of State, has already consented to preside.

The present committee of twelve prominent men of this city is to devote its energies exclusively for the time being to securing a site for the auditorium. This done, plans will be executed for the construction of one of the finest buildings in the city. It will be about 300 by 500 feet in dimensions, and will be of a style of architecture in keeping with that of the present Government buildings.

The total cost, including the site, will be between \$1,250,000 and \$1,500,000. Congress will be asked at the proper time to loan part of this sum, but not until after the site has been bought.

Work on the building will be commenced next spring, and will require at least one year for its completion.

Non-Residents Represented.

Of the fifty men who will be the incorporators of the new company, thirty-five will be residents of the District of Columbia. The other fifteen will be men of other cities who have interests in Washington.

Among those who will be invited to be incorporators because of their interests here are J. Pierpont Morgan, Lewis F. Morton, of New York; Thomas R. Walsh, of Colorado; Senator W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts; Frank A. Munsey, of New York; Senator Newlands, of Nevada; former Secretary of the Navy Victor H. Metcalf; Representative Huff of Pennsylvania.

The auditorium plan is national in scope, as told yesterday. The original capital of \$500,000 will be increased to \$1,500,000, as needed. The movement from small beginnings has assumed such proportions as to become the largest and most conspicuous kind now under way in the United States. That it will add greatly to the prestige and civic importance of Washington is not doubted by any of the men associated with the plan.

History of Enterprise.

The "inside" history of the movement, from its beginning to its present status, is presented in The Times hereafter for the first time. To begin with, the scope of the new company, as decided upon officially at the meeting of the committee of twelve yesterday, is shown in the following resolutions:

"That a company by the name and style of the National Auditorium Company, of Washington, D. C., shall be incorporated under the general incorporation act of the District of Columbia, with a capital of \$500,000, with the right to increase said capital to \$1,500,000; that the capital stock shall be of shares of \$50 each.

"That the company will acquire by purchase a suitable site within the city of Washington, and erect thereon and maintain and conduct a hall or auditorium designed and constructed for the holding of conventions, balls, lectures, concerts, theatrical performances, and scientific, artistic, and all legalized exhibitions.

"That the incorporators shall be fifty in number, and shall consist of the most representative professional and business men of the city."

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## JOHN D. IS SILENT ON TRUST HISTORY

Standard Oil Attorneys  
Work Neat Trick on Federal  
Prosecution.

## STOPS TESTIMONY WITH YEAR 1882

No Questions Can Be Asked  
of Transactions Since  
Then.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—John D. Rockefeller did not look like a man who expected to be put on the griddle today when he walked with that stealthy tread into the custom house building, where evidence is being heard looking to the undoing of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Mr. Rockefeller is to go under the fire of "Trust Buster" Frank B. Kellogg, the Government's special counsel, today, but the high-priced lawyers for the richest trust in the world seem to have stolen a march on Uncle Sam and his "trust buster" in that Mr. Kellogg will not be permitted to cross-examine the head of the gigantic monopoly as to events that occurred after 1882.

It was in 1882 that the trust agreement was entered into by Mr. Rockefeller and his assistants. Up to that time it was the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. Mr. Rockefeller has already told how he and his company "dealt fairly to man and woman, to rich rival and street-corner competitor." Mr. Rockefeller and his lawyers managed to get the existing history of the company which was unfolding stopped after the Standard became an actual trust.

Stopped on Safe Ground.

In doing this the probe which Mr. Kellogg had sharpened for Mr. Rockefeller has been dulled. "Mr. Rockefeller's lawyers withdrew him from the witness stand when he began testifying on this issue, and the attorney for the Government will not be able to drag him to those deep waters. They can cross-examine him as far as he has come with his wondrous story of how the Standard Oil Company tucked its mountains of gold out of a borrowed \$2.50 and they can ask him a few questions about how he and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company entered into an arrangement by which he drew rebates from the railroad company. But beyond the rail road year—1882—Mr. Rockefeller has told no story and Mr. Kellogg cannot hurt questions at him regarding the truth or falsity of the same."

It was all very clever. Some persons had looked for some trick move on the part of the Standard Oil attorneys, but they did not expect just this game of yesterday afternoon. It is little wonder that Mr. Rockefeller was smiling, still smiling, talkative, today.

It was all very clever. Some persons had looked for some trick move on the part of the Standard Oil attorneys, but they did not expect just this game of yesterday afternoon. It is little wonder that Mr. Rockefeller was smiling, still smiling, talkative, today.

By WILLIAM McKAY WHITE.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 20.—There is just one thought prevalent in this city nowadays that takes precedence over all others, and that is of the coming automobile contest. With true Southern hospitality, the city has welcomed hundreds of motorists from the North and from Europe, and anyone with a pair of goggles on his cap, or wearing leather puttees, is treated with the utmost deference.

That the people of this city know how to run automobile races is also shown and even the foreigners admit that some regulations in force here are superior to those used in Europe. The system of guarding the course, the use of flagsmen who are subject to arrest for criminal negligence if they slight their duty, and the course itself, have all been admired.

Fournier Is There.

Henri Fournier arrived today. A man looking very much like Fournier appeared yesterday and was called by the name of the daring Frenchman.

Louis Strang has returned from Birmingham with details of the death of Emil Stricker, and it seems that the trouble was caused by Stricker's coat getting tangled in the wheel of his racer. This pulled him out in spite of his effort to keep his seat. The speed caused a number of drivers and mechanics in the grand prize and light car races to shed loose, flowing garments, and to don regulation close-fitting leather suits. Stricker's Renault will arrive today to be used as a spare car.

Two Mechanics Laid Up.

Burman, who has sent two mechanics to the hospital since he started practice, cannot find a third to ride with him. Even the most dare-devil chauffeur in town will not take the chance. Grinnon, who was nearly killed two days ago, now has a fair chance for recovery. Another mechanic from this town has been riding with Costello in a Maxwell, but as he is a minor and his mother vigorously objected, starting the police on the trail of her son, Carl W. Kelsey, in charge of the Maxwells, has had the boy replaced by another.

It is expected that nearly all of the contestants will practice today, for the weather is beautiful and warm, and the course is in splendid condition.

Little Cars There.

For the daily light car practice the little cars began to appear shortly before noon. All Pools settled the question as to who will drive the baby Isotta car by appearing at the grandstand at a quarter before 12 to get some one to show him the short course. He went around it at a pretty fast rate, and then stopped for his regular mechanic.

Robert Burman was the first to come around past the stand in his Buick at speed and it was noticed that he had found a mechanic. Then Easter passed in his Buick, and Burns in the Chalmers-Detroit, No. 15.

Jeffers and Easter made best time among the early lags, the former in 10.42 and the latter in 10.57, an average speed for the distance of 9.8 miles of fifty-five miles an hour.

So few cars on the circuit diminished the interest, and some surprise was expressed that no more appeared. Burman made one lap in 12.16, Easter, two in 12.48 and 10.57. Poole, one in 15.41. Jeffers, one in 10.42, and the others did not make complete laps.

The Lancia practice car went around about 1 o'clock.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)